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SUMMARY

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN FORESTRY

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for Planning

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN FORESTRY

by

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1. The usefulness of discussions concerning the scientific and technical methods applied in forestry is accounted for by the importance of forests in the economic development of most countries. Being one of the main natural resources, the forests represent not only an important source of raw materials (wood and other products) which can be processed in many industrial branches, but also play an important hydrological, antierosional and sanitary-esthetic role, contributing to the hydroenergetic potential and irrigation of water bodies, to efficiently enhancing the value of light erosionable areas, to improving the sanitary standard of industrial and urban centers as well as to the beauty of landscapes. Being on the whole a public ownership, the forests imply a careful management in accordance with the national economy requirements of the developing countries.

2. Starting from the fact that woody area management in accordance with the technical and scientific requirements represents a main element for the preservation and economical exploitation of this natural resource, we intend to present here some aspects of the methods of solving this problem, used in the Rumanian People's Republic. We must however specify that this experience is closely related on the one hand to the natural specific conditions in our country and, on the other, to the fact that our economy is a socialist and a planned one, offering the most favourable conditions for solving the problems raised by the scientific and technical methods used in forestry, within the general plan of national economy development.

3. In the Rumanian People's Republic, the forest vegetation covers 27 per cent of the total of the country area. The following species are predominant : Fagus silvatica (34.3 per cent), Picea excelsa and Abies alba (24.1 per cent) and Quercus sp. (21.5 per cent). There are valuable softwood ecotypes of high productivity (from 900 to 1300 cu.m. per hectare with individuals of breast height diameter up to 150 cm and height over 50 m) or high quality wood (of resonance) as well as hardwood (Quercus sessilis). Some exotic species adapted to our climate and cultivated in our country give higher yields than the native ones, e.g.: Robinia pseudaccacia (about 60,000 ha with an average yield of 300 cu.m. at 30 years of age), Populus x euroamericana (about 30,000 ha with an average yield of 360 cu.m.at 20 years of age) Pseudotsuga menziesi, Pinus strobus, and others.

4. As a means of studying and increasing the forest productivity considerable technical and scientific works have been planned and carried out which are presented in this report. In the period 1948-1955 all the forests have been managed (about 800,000 hectares annualy), while from 1955 on, large areas have been reforested (about 70,000 ha annually), the pests were controlled over large areas and the mechanization of forest works has been extended. At the same time, scientific researches have been carried out, the results of which led to the elaboration of : Forest typology (242 types), general tables for volumes (16 species) and sorting tables (12 species), yield tables (12 species), surveying methods, volume calculations and management methods (regular high forest, selection high forest and coppice), formulae and schemes for afforestation - per specific areas and types of forests - methods of detecting, prognosis and control of forest damaging factors, methods for the organization of work-yards, etc. Thus, a considerable experience and valuable scientific knowledge, used now in practice for preserving and exploiting of the woody area, have been gained.

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